London, September 10. STIRRING TIMES FOR ENGLAND.-That there is no close time in politics has been abundantly proved by the events of the last fortnight, a period during which the statesmen were supposed to be enjoying their holidays, but which witnessed a

of world-shaking public events. The Czur's peace tescript, the tragical reopen-The Czar's peace testript, the discloserman agree-ing of the Dreyfus case, the Anglo-German agree-ment, the reconquest of the Soudar, the massacre of British troops in Crete and the dis-missal of 14 Hung Chang from the Chinese Foreign Office were all compressed into the fortnight end-ing to-day, and all are still as keenly debated as were all compressed into the day, and all are still as ke day which saw their birth.

CAUSES OF THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL-The closer the Czar's rescript is scrutinized the more people here are confirmed in the belief that it outcome of the Anglo-American friendship, which is patent to every one, and the more rapid growth of Angio-German cordiality, which has

een in the air for a year past.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed on his arrival at New-York, voiced the sentiment prevailing when he remarked that there was something peculiar about the disarmament proposal, coming from such a time. In short, it is regarded here as a lullaby, intended to lure Great firitain back to the policy of drift, from which Eussia's overt acts of unfriendliness threatened to cause her to diverge.

Much greater faith is placed in the pending negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, which presage a friendly agreement in regard to China, than in the Czar's millennium.

presage a friendly agreement i than in the Czar's millennium.

GERMANY'S OPPOSITION .- As for Germany's real opinion, in spite of official platitudes and sympathy, Emperor William's speech at Porta on September 8, when he announced that the best secur ity for peace was the maintenance of a standing army ever ready for action, does not presage an immediate expectation of universal disarmament. It is in effect, the burial knell of the Czar's re-cript.

HEAVY BLOW TO FRANCE.-It is difficult, at a distance, to realize the heaviness of the blow the Russian Utopian proposal has dealt France and The latter now see how lightly their ally regards obligations to them, and all hopes and Illusions in regard to the lost provinces have illusions in regard to the lost provinces have been dissipated in a moment. The shock has been to ride that Russia has deemed it wise to try to soften it by hunching a suggestion for a compromise, whereby Ahace-Lorrathe would be neutralized, thus establishing a zone between France and Germany, and apparently removing the necessity for extensive armiments. The scheme is equally as practicable as the Czar's peace pyrotechnics. French self-esteen will have consent to give up its aspirations, while Germany still holds to Marshal you Molike's belief that Alsace-Lorraine is necessary for the security of the western boundary of the German Empire.

DANGER FROM FRENCH TROOPS IN EGYPT. The dramatic news received from Omdurman toshowing apparently that Fashoda, on the White Nile, about four hundred miles south of Khartoum, has been occupied by a white force, causes the greatest sensation here. If, as there little room to doubt, the troops occupying that place are French, this will prove a disastrous cetback to the British victories on the Nile, and once disposes of the question of a British waterway to the Upper Nile. Of course, it is possible the force at Fashoda may be British troops under-Major MacDonald, but this is most unlikely, as the latest news received from Uganda announced that MacDonald had not left there at the end of May. But, it was added, he was expected to resume his expedition in a few days. However, it is extremely improbable that MacDonald's force could have covered the six hundred miles over a difficult country, from Uganda to Fashoda, in this time, more especially as, so far as known, he had only one small steel boat with which to navigate the Nile.

FEARS OF A CONFLICT.-Almost every one rerded the stories of a French expedition under Major Marchand being near Fashoda as being nothing more than "bluff," but now there is little reason to hope that this is the case. The news that British gunboats have started for Fashoda opens the question whether a conflict is likely to occur between them and the force occupying Fashoda. The great danger is that the headstrong, young French officer may open fire on the gunboats.

FASHODA'S STRATEGIC VALUE.-The stra tegic value of Fashoda has always been insisted upon as being great. Scientists and geographers have repeatedly pointed out the possibility of easily damming up the Nile there and diverting the course of the river, so as to make Lower Egypt, whose very existence depends on the Nile, a water-

CORRESPONDENTS TO THE REAR .- Addition Kitchener expects serious and important events to Ritchener expects serious and important events to grow out of this new feature in the African situ-ation comes this afternoon with the news that the newspaper correspondents with the expedition are not allowed to proceed to Fashoda, but have been ordered to return immediately to Cairo.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.-If the French should Claim to exercise sovereignty over Fashoda either Great Britain or France must back down in order to avoid war. Successive British Cabinets under Lord Beaconsfield, the late William E. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Sallsbury have warned France that Great Britain will consider interference in the Nile Valley as a cause for war. Great Britain took General Sir Herbert Kitche-ner's victory very calmiy. There was not even a display of flags.

THE SIRDAR UNPOPULAR .- Many interesting anecdotes of the victorious General are published. It is well known that, while all respect his great ability, he is unpopular with the Army, among those serving with him. He has difficulty in getting sides-de-camp, and he is absolutely merciless in regard to work. But he does not spare merciless in regard to work. But he does not spare himself in this respect, and he brooks no contra-diction or advice. His brother, Colonel Kitchener, who has charge of the transportation of the ex-pedition, shows some of the Strdar's qualities. General Kitchener will probably receive a grant of \$125,090, and be made a viscount, as a prelimin-ary to elevating him to the Peerage, when he is expected to take the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

CRITICISM OF THE COMMISSARIAT.-While the transport and commissariat departments of the British Army, as exemplified by the admirable conduct of the Soudan campaign, appear to be beyond reproach in active service, there is no lack of allegations that there was a serious breakdown during the recent army manacuvres on Salisbury Piain. In the first place, owing to the resources of the War Office being inadequate to the demands, the contract for the catering was given to Sir Thomas Lipton, and if the reports are to be be-lieved the soldiers suffered considerable privations. Indeed, it would seem, some of them suffered so much that they committed offences, preferring prison to the treatment they were receiving on Salisbury Plain. This is corroborated by the fact that the military prisons in the neighborhood were so overcrowded that the officials declared they would not receive any further prisoners. Besides this, the sufferers from sickness and accident complain of great neglect. They say they were without food and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them. prison to the treatment they were receiving on

TOURISTS FOR KHARTOUM.-The tourist agencies are already planning trips to Khartoum, which this week has demonstrated to be less than which this week has demonstrated to be less than nine days from London. Last Saturday General Kitchener dispatched Colonel Hope from Omdur-man, the former Dervish stronghold on the River Nice, near Khartoum, to Calro, and he accomplished the journey in eighty-seven and a half hours.

DOUBT MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENTS. A long interview, sent by cable here, with Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in the United States on a visit to his wife's parents, has been received with incredulity by the English press. "The Daily

incredulty by the English press. "The Daily Chronicle" says:
"That he should have talked of a railroad through the Transvaal, from Khartoum to the Cape, or have disclosed the Anglo-German understanding, or performed other feats of a like description, is beyond believing. If these stories are true, then indeed Lord Salisbury's 'blazers' are quenched forever in the white light of Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions."

HOT WEATHER IN LONDON-Tropical weather continues here and on the Continent. The ther-mometer in London on Thursday last registered degrees, which is the record for the summer, while the returns for the last thirty years do not show any previous record above \$7 degrees for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere in London is intensified by a sultry, white mist, which is so thick on the Thames that the steamboats had to stop running. There have been innumerable cases of sunstroko and apoplexy, and the iron works of Birmingham and the Black Country are closing on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the trees and in the grass on the commons.

LONDON NEWS AND NOTES. snow, the supply of water has already been cur-tailed three hours daily and promises to be further LIVE TOPICS FROM BERLIN

PARIS ALSO SUFFERS.-The heat has also been very great in Paris, where an ice famine pre-vails, and the French soldiers have been suffering so much during the army manœuvres that they had to be abandoned. The Paris meteorological authorities hold that a sunspot is responsible for the extreme heat. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, reports that an enormous sunspot, six times the size of the earth, making with other spots visible a group over 200,000 kilometres long, can be seen, and he adds that a violent, abnormal agitation of the solar surface is occurring.

NO PEERAGE FOR MR. CURZON AT PRES-ENT.-It now appears that N. Curzon, the former Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office and newly appeinted Vicercy of India, will not be raised to the peerage before he goes to India. But his father, Baron Scarsdale, will have by courtesy the title of viscount.

AGAINST AMERICAN CHEWING-GUM.-The ienlith authorities have issued a warning against use of American chewing-gum, which is be oming a rage among the children of the East The authorities consider it more dangerous

ALLEGED KLONDIKE CORRUPTION - To lay," which is now edited by Barry Paine, instead of Jerome K. Jerome, devotes pages this week to the exposure of the alleged "Klondike flasco, and especially to the reported corruption of officials. It publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman, who says:

"The police, land office, postoffice, gold commis-oners' office and the mounted police are all cor-ing. The Americans are having the laugh over in Britishers about pure government. I would ther see the whole country handed over to the ankees than see such a shameful state of affairs

LARGE YACHTS POPULAR .- Yachtsmen here are delighted at the fact that "big ships" have again been chosen for the America's Cup contests, as this class of yachts promises to be very strong here in 1899. Charles Day Rose and the Duke of Abbruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, have both ordered new 50-footers.

SOCIETY SCATTERED .- British society is still

scattered over the country and Continent. The Prince of Wales landed on Thursday, from the royal yacht, and will spend a fortnight at Osborne. royal yacht, and will spend a formight at casoline.
The Queen, who is in excellent health, witnessed
the Braemar gathering at Balmoral on Thursday.
Emisual interest was taken in the celebration, as
it was the diffleth anniversary of the occasion upon
which the Queen first patronized the games. THE DONCASTER RACES.-The Doncaster

races the last week attracted many fashionable There were many large house parties at Tranby Croft, where the Wilsons were greatly to the fore. They took a special train from Huil with a party which included Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Essex and the THEATRES REOPENING.-With the reopening

of the Haymarket Theatre with "The Little Minister" last Saturday, and the first performance of the Kendals' season at the St. James next Thursday, the London autumn season will have fairly begun. But the heat, naturally, is affecting the attendance at the places of amusement.

Review" dubs the Anglo-German alliance "a nev humiliation," and says: "Mr. Chamberlain, having betrayed his party, has qualified himself to betray his country." Continuing, "The Saturday Review"

"But still more sinister influences are at work. They have thrust aside France in favor of Germany. There is a power in the English Court which is exercising continual pressure on the Government. That power, being German, works sedulously in favor of Germany. Thereto, no doubt, we owe the rumored alliance. But this is a free country, and this influence will not be much longer permitted to misdirect the foreign polley of England. We are not speaking more strongly than the situation demands when we remind the Court and Air. Chamberiain that the people, who have dethroned dynasties before, will deal harshly with the party which is betraying English interests now." is exercising continual pressure on the Government

REPORTS OF TRADE.-The Board of Trade returns for August are encouraging. They show an increase in the exports of 745 per cent, which contrasts with the decrease of 3 per cent for the last eight months. In imports, the improvement for August is 11½ per cent, or 5 per cent larger than for the same period of 1897. One of the month's features is the expansion of exports to the United States, while the imports therefrom are

JEWISH COLONISTS IN PALESTINE.

THEY ARE PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ited Belrut, Danna-ly, England and Scotland. While they round ire trip very enjoyable, they were particularly erested in what they naw in Egypt and the erested in what they naw in Egypt and the set. While in Egypt Dr. Friedenwaid said he was ach impressed with the beneficent effects of Eng-

ish rule.

Of the trip to Palestine he said: "We landed at laffa. It is a remarkable place. The coast is very seautiful, but so rocky that there is no dock, and he passengers have to be taken ashore in small locats. When the sea is rough vessels cannot enter, and the landing has either to be made at Beirut of he passengers take their chances of landing on the eturn trip of the vessel.

"Jaffa is the commercial centre of the region. The city has grown very much in consequence of

Jaffa is the commercial centre of the region, he city has grown very much in consequence of ecolonies that have settled there recently, here is one German colony, and there are quite a imber of Jewish colonies. The population has chied since these colonies have been established the immediate neighborhood of Jaffa is the agridural school, founded about twenty years ago by ealthance Israelite Universelle. Agriculture, actical and theoretical, is taught by a superior ass of teachers, who are graduates of some of the best European schools. The school was instituted before Zionism, in its present form, was lought of, and it has been of the greatest practical benefit. Its graduates have contributed racily to the success of the recently founded colors. They are familiar with climatic conditions and with the best ways of developing the country, at they have applied their knowledge for the enefit of the colonists.

or They are familiar with climatic conditions of with the best ways of developing the country, did they have applied their knowledge for the neft of the colonists. The school is attractively situated. Orange over have been planted near by, with beautiful deges of cassia and pomegranate to protect them on the rough winds. Vine-growing and the anufacture of wine is another means of support the institution. Besides being taught everying about farming, the boys are taught Hebrew all French. Arable is the vernacular. There are about twenty-four Jewish colonies in the most important of the colonies in the most important of the colonies in the first interest in the principally vines and orange trees. In travelling through the country one is deeply upressed by the lack of trees. The Arab never ants trees: he only takes them down. In conseince, in some places it is very swampy, and one the first things done in a new colony is to plant est. The Take the fourly thousand trees have been plantic. The Haron de Rothschild, who has saved many the colonies from week his generosity, in the single district planted two hundred thousand calyptus trees.

Mulberry trees have also been planted in some

of the colonies from wreck by his generosity, in one single district planted two hundred thousand eucalyptus trees.

"Mulberry trees have also been planted in some of the colonies. Silkworms are raised, and the silk industry promises eventually to be an important feature of the industrial life. Grain is raised in large quantities in some of the colonies, but at present the main source of revenue is from the manufacture of wine. The Baron de Rothschild buys all the grapes that are raised in one section. They are taken to his immense establishments at Rishon le Zion and Sichron Jacob and converted into wine. Only Jewish laborers are employed. Everything about the places from the buildings to the machinery is of the latest and most approved fashion. In Rishon le Zion the wine cellar has a capacity of thirty thousand hectolities. A number of agencies for the wine have been established in Austria, Russia, Germany and England. Eventually there may be one in the United States.

"Almost all of the six thousand colonists are from Russia or Rugania. The lond upon which they have settled was purchased for their use either by Baron de Rothischild or by colonial societies. The most noticeable features of the colonies, Dr. Friedenwald and, are the happiness, industry, courage and hopefulness of the colonists. Each colony has its school, where Hebrew is taught in the vernacular. The colonists have adjusted themselves to their environment, and live on friendly terms with their Arah neighbors.

"A noint of great interest." Dr. Friedenwald continued, "is the stimulative effect these colonies have had upon the Jews in Jerusalem. Fifteen years ago there were about sixteen thousand Jews in Jerusalem, and there was a great deal of poverty. For years the Jerusalem Jews have had to depend upon a fund which has been collected from Jews all over the country and has been distributed to them. Now the population is twice what it was fifteen years ago, and there is less poverty. The change is partly due to the education the young men have r

water famine in the East End of London water famine, and for three weeks over a million people, to say nothing of animals, have been suffering from the shortage. The shruation is daily worse, fevers are breaking out, and, as the indications of rain are as scarce as the signs of we met."

Berlin, September 10. The news of the important understanding arrived at between Germany and Great Britain has caused a sensation. The matter engrossed public attention throughout the week. The first reports were so exaggerated as to draw denials from the Government here, which seriously feared that if such over-drawn versions of the affair obtained credence Germany's friendly relations with Russia would be

The correspondent here of The Associated Press has had several interviews with the Foreign Office officials authorized by the Government to discuss the subject. The most significant statement was made by an official who has the full confidence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow It was as follows:

'An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion, and on some new The agreement is, limited, and far from ing of the wide-reaching nature represented by the newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in Southwest Africa These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa Bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject matter, but in the fact that it furnishes the basis for more cordial relations. The Emperor's telegram was doubtless sent after he had knowledge of the completion of the agreement, and is indicative of his intent to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot ! the political relations of the two nations in South Africa which has now been removed, and all fears of unpleasant relations there may now be dis-

It will be observed that the German officials care-

fully avoid the use of the word "treaty."

The news of the understanding between Germany and Great Britain was received with mixed fee ings. The Liberal press, which naturally gravitates toward Great Britain, greets it with outspoken friendliness, while the Conservative and Pan-German newspapers express fear that it may prove another edition of the Caprivi agreement re-garding Zanzbar, which is still greatly condemned by the whole press. Hopes are also expressed that the agreement may not mean the complete aban-doment of the Boers and German influence in South Africa.

the agreement me lost and German influence in South Africa.

Even the "Vossische Zeitung," which otherwise hails joyiully the news of a better understanding with Great Britain, says the surrender of Germanny's influence in South Africa would be fraught with evil, although it admits that the Transvaal Republic has disappointed its German friends.

There is much curiosity here in regard to Germany's quid pro quo, but, in spite of the daily demands of the press for the publication of the terms, the Government does not intend to reveal them, both Cabinets having agreed upon secrecy. Germany, naturally, is greatly interested in the Portuguesse loans, of which she already holds in, 60,000 marks. For seven years Portugal has only paid a third of the interest due, meaning a loss to her German creditors of 40,000,000 marks.

THE CZAR'S NOTE .- A high official says that the agreement between Great Britain and Germany was a necessary preliminary to their joining the Czar's conference. In regard to the latter, a member of the Russian Embassy says he does not expect an early conference, and he admits the possibility of one or more of the Powers refusing to join, in which case it would be dropped.

ARMY MANGEUVRE INCIDENTS.-In the big army manocuvres there were several occurrences of interest. For instance, the Emperor did not Invite ex-Chancellor Caprivi to attend them, al-though he is Honorary Chief of the 78th Regiment, though he is Honorary Chief of the 18th Regiment, which took part in the affair, which is much commented upon. At Minden the Emperor graciously welcomed the delegation from the Westphalian Peasants' Association, which is hostile to the Centrists, and whose president is Baron von Landsberg, a violent Agrarian, whom, two years ago. His Majesty refused to receive. This is interpreted as meaning that the Emperor's views have changed favorably in regard to Agrarianism.

William's remarkable speech at Porta on September has been received with amazement even by the nitra-royal newspapers, which express the epinion that he was either incorrectly reported or went further than he really intended. The Foreign Office further than he really intended. The Foreign Office says the Emperor's remark to the effect that a good army was the best assurance of peace has been misconstrued. It is added that His Majesty in his remarks was in no way opposing the Char's peace proposal, which the German Foreign Office construes as merely a proposition to stop the further extension of armaments.

The officials of the Foreign Office here also said that the German Government hopes that the United States will join in the peace conference, at least by appointing delegates ad referendum.

MEASURES TO PROTECT LABOR.-His Majesty, speaking at a banquet at Osynhausen, Province of Westphalia, on the evening of Septem- Mrs. Geometre, touched upon the Labor bill to be submitted and sister Prom The Battimore Sun.

Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Friedenwald returned home late on Tuesday night, after an absence of several months spent in Europe and the Orient.

After leaving Palestine Dr. and Mrs. Friedenwald After leaving Palestine Dr. and Mrs. Friedenwald to the Reichitag during the present year. He said to the Reichitag during the present year. He said to the Reichitag during the present year. He said to the Reichitag during the present year. He said to the Reichitag during the present year. ld provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one trying to prevent workmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike. His Majosty expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor. The "Vorwerts" and other Socialist organs contrast this speech with His Majosty's previous expressions of friendship for the cause of labor, and add that such a law will drive the last German laborer into the Socialist camp.

DECORATIONS FOR OFFICERS.—The Emperor showered hundreds of decorations and orders upon officers and Westphallan officials during the maneuvres.

MIQUEL ON SUFFRAGE .- Dr. Von Miquel, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in an interview said: "The German right to suffrage is as fixed by the Constitution for elections to the fixed by the Constitution for elections to the Reichstag and will not be touched, in spite of all astitation in that direction. The date for the elections to the Diet has not been fixed, but it will be about the end of October. The Diet will assemble in January. The date for the convening of the Reichstag has not been fixed."

This is the first authoritative statement in regard to the suffrage.

TORPEDO-BOATS IN STORMS.—The torpedo flotillas which have been participating in the manœuvres in the Baltic and North seas have suffered heavily from storms. Besides a torpedo-boat sink on the Danish coast, two new large ones of over 150 tons were completely disabled. Twelve others were severely injured, and seven lives were lost during the manusures.

EMPEROR'S BUILDINGS BURNED .- A number f buildings on Emperor William's estate at Orville, Lorrnine, were burned by an incendiary k. A Frenchman suspected of the crime

KRUPP ENLARGING HIS PLANT.—Herr Krupp is to purchase the Duke of Altenburg's estate, Pilo, where he will erect a large gun factory and estab-lish practice grounds.

AMERICAN IRON COMPETITION.-The Chamber of Commerce of Bochum, referring to the fact that American pig-iron was recently sold in Gerning of a lively competition, unless German rail

many, expresses fear that this may be the beginfreights are materially reduced. The report de-nies that the lower price of the American product is due to the greater technical excellence of its mining, and says that it is due to the low freights in America. The German Government is therefore urged to reduce the rates in Germany. LECTURES TO DENTISTS.-Drs. Haskell and

Well, of Chicago, have been lecturing before the Berlin dentists. EMPEROR AGAIN IN BERLIN.-Emperor Will-

iam returned to Berlin on Friday. At Osynhausen he received his old nurse and foster-brother, and conversed with them for two hours. TO REBUILD A PALACE AT MENTZ .- An

item of 500,000 marks will be included in the next budget, for the restoration of the Electoral Palace at Mentz. THIRTY HOUSES BURNED .- A fire at the

watering-place of Salzehar to-day destroyed thirty residences and much other property. PENSION TO A MAINE VICTIM'S MOTHER -

The newspapers comment upon the munificence of the United States Government, which has just paid to the widow Lorenzen, in Sonderborg, 2,169 marks, and bestowed upon her a pension of 599 marks for the loss of her only son, who was a victim of the Maine disaster. PRINCE MAX REPORTED BETROTHED .-

Prince Max of Baden is reported to be betrothed to Vindimirovna, daughter of the Grand-duke Vlad-imir of Russia. THE ELDERLY RED-NOSED COLONEL.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"It seems so ungallant to say so, but really women's fashions were much more charming when I was a young man."

The Flippant Girl-I can readily believe you, Colonel. Those were the days when the women wore their hair in corkscrews, were they not?

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT NEWPORT NEARLY OVER. SOCIETY MOURNS LIEUTENANT TIFFANT'S DEATH-PREPARING TO WELCOME WAR

VESSELS-MANY ENTRIES FOR THE HORSE SHOW. R. I., Sept. 3 (Special).-Two events, widely differing, engrossed the attention of society early this week-a military funeral and a gay barn dance. Before the Tiffany obsequies literally everything gave way, not a social entertainm being given on Monday, and even the never-failing race of the little thirty-footer yachts being aban-

doned, for the first time this season. As a of fact, the entire cottage colony was in attendance upon the ceremonies at Trinity Church, and nothing was allowed to intrude upon the solemnity of the day. Death does not spare the summer copie during their stay here in the season, and funcrals from among that class, but never before one like that. The prominence in society of the family to which the dead soldier belonged, and the presence here of men from the famous Rough Rider regiment, fresh from the front, some of them bearing the sears of battle and all showing the wasting of disease, were among the chief features in an event which stands alone in the annals of

Scarcely more than twenty-four hours later soclety was dancing in the harn at Crossways. Al-though the idea was not entirely a novel one, Mrs. Fish certainly developed the scheme for a country dance with a variety of detail and an extreme of completeness which easily made this affair the event of the present season. It has been the fad this year to secure some new form of entertainment, and in this christening of her new stable ment, and in this christening of her her same.

Mrs. Fish attained that end in a manner and to a degree which eclipsed all her rivals of the season.

With this dance the last purely social affair of the summer of 1898 was chronicled, and yet there

been and will still be other entertainments, and already people are settling down to the long round of dinners and dancing parties which will be continued late into the autumn. The August pace is never held far into September, the big gatherings are now fairly over, and the middle of the month will see a cessation of entertaining on anything like a large scale. But the Casino dances will continue for a time, and small dinners and luncheons will still be given in large numbers. Preparations for the Horse Show next week are well advanced; the grounds are laid out and the buildings practically complete, the grandstand used at the tennis tournament being brought into use. On account of the unexpectedly large number of entries, the officials of the show have announced that, in addition to the first three afternoons of

lay morning. the cottage residents, has been in progress during the week, and has attracted attention principally among the friends of the players. This has no secome a fixture of the late season here, and this ummer for the first time was officially recognized by the Casino government, which offered a hand-

the week, the exhibit will be open also on Wednes-

The Newport Clambake Club, which has completed a successful though quiet season, has elected Center Hitchcock president in place of the late James Otis, and Hollis H. Hunnewell, jr., a mem-

James Otts, and Hollis H. Hunnewell, Ir., a member of the Executive Committee.
Society has been much interested this week in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, especially at Camp Wikoff. Montauk Point. No less than four expeditions, with large quantities of supplies, have been sent from here on Government and private vessels. One of these brought back here two of the suffering Rough Riders, to be cared for by relatives and friends, and another returned with a large number of fever patients to be treated in the local hospital.

A sum aiready exceeding 5.99 has been subscribed for the entertainment of the officers and men of the war vessels which are ordered here, and the city is looking forward to a gala time next week. It is hoped that the main celebration may be arranged to take place next Saurrday.

. jr. innual meeting of the Rhode Island So-innual Sons of the Revolution this week W-rman, of New-York, was again elected F. P. Garrettson, Charles H. Russell, telmont and Perry Tiffary members of of Managers, and W. Watts Sherman a

of Managers, and W. Walts Sherman a the general society. Wisner, who was obliged by filness to its series of French lectures at the unmor residents, was able this week hem, speaking at the cottage of Mrs. op, Tyny Corner, Bellovue-ave., upon Aumale.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., is the guest of the Marquise de Merlaville, who gave a dinner in his honor this week.

Mr. Morshead, M. P., is the guest of Sir William Marriott at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers; W. V. R. Berry, of Washington, of Calvin S. Brice; Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewlit, who recently returned from Europe, of her sister, Mrs. Burke Roche; L. R. Hashrouck, of Judge Henry W. Hookstaver; Mrs. Stephenson, of Philadelphia, of Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer; John Sloane, of H. McK. Twombiy, at Vincland, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, jr., of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives; Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, of Perry Belmont, Miss McAllister, of Mrs. William Grosvenor; Montefore Isaacs, of James V. Parker, and Woodbury Kane, of Center Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, of New-York, have arrived for the remainder of the season, and will prohably take a cottage.

Other recent arrivals include Columbus C. Baldwin, A. M. Griswold, Faul C. Stewart, Mrs. T. E. Chickering, Dean Emery and R. B. Kittredge, At the Ocean House this week have been registered Sir Byron Leighton, Lady Leighton, the Hon, Richmond Talhot and Miss Pietcher, of London; Baron F. von Munchausen, of Germany, and Richard Harding Davis.

GOVERNOR PINGREE'S MISTAKE. From The Detroit Free Press.

Prom The Detroit Free Fress.

A year or so ago Governor Pingree and Railroad Commissioner Wessellus sat slie by side in a car, on their way to Lansing. A number of the political friends of the Governor sat nearby, and Mr. Pingree took advantage of the opportunity to air his views concerning corporations.

"Now take our millionaires," he went on. "We have a lot of them—men with plenty of money and credit, but at heart very cheap. For example, there's David Ward. That man is worth \$29,000,000, but did any one ever hear of his giving a dollar of it for charity? Not much! The bulk of his property is outside the city, yet we have to force him to pay the comparatively small assessment. He is a miserly old skinflint."

Presently Wessellus had occasion to leave his seat to talk to a man in another part of the car. A little old chap, with bent form and wrinkled face, had sat near the Governor during the talk, an attentive listener. He now left his seat to move over and slide into the vacancy left by Wesselius.

"I take it that you are the Governor, Mr. Pingres," he began, insimualingly. "I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, out I have seen your yetter."

"Yes, I am the Governor."

take it that you are the Governor, Mr. Pingree, the began, insinuatingly. "I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, but I have seen your pleture."

"Yes, I am the Governor."

"Well, I want to say, Mr. Pingree, that I have listened closely to what you had to say about the corporations and millionalres, and I heartily agree with you."

The Governor was tickled at this and at once launched out into a general conversation. They touched on the corporations again and various other matters, and the Governor was surprised to find that his companion was a most delightful talker, fully informed upon a wide variety of topics, witty, even brilliant. The Governor actually was told something that he had not known before. During the conversation he had occasion again to bring up the name of David Ward.

"I know him well," said the old gentleman. "I have been acquainted with him for many years, and have had several business dealings with him, and can say truthfully that I have found him all you say, and even worse."

Finally the train pulled into Lansing, and all arose to leave.

The Governor held out his hand to the old gentleman. "My dear sir," he said, "I have enjoyed this hour of talk with you. You are solid and sensible, and I have learned a great deal from you. You are a man after my own heart; I hope that at some future time we shall meet and renew acquaintance. Do you live in Detroit:"

"Yes," was the reply.

"And may I ask your name?"

The old man leaned over, his face assumed a serio-comic expression, and, as he looked the Governor squarely in the eye, he said, in a slow drawl, in the quletest of tones, his eye beaming:
"My name, sir, is Da-vid W-a-r-d."

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RESTAURANT MARTIN......Ale., Tdh., \$1.25
UNIVERSITY PLACE AND 9TH STREET.
LEON FLOURET.5th-ave.&18th,Ale.,Tdh.,\$1.25.(Music).
GAZZO......40th-st. & B'way. Tdh., \$1 (Orchestra). THE MARLBOROUGH......B'wny & 37th-st. Alc.
Tdh. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, \$1.
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The Enrf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races. Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 10, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 20, 6 Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M. Sept. 13, Juntor Champion Stakes, \$15,000, Field Stand, 50 Cents.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 24TH ST. E. R. N. Y. leave at 12:40 d1:00 Parior Cart, 1:20 P. M. Foot Whitehall.-st. N. Y. 11:00 A. M. 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M. BROOKLYN TRAINS. Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th-ave. Elevated and P. P. and C. L. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon,

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Sept. 10 (Special).-Although Liver-

D. W. Clapp, Twny Corner, Bellevue-ave, upon "Le Duc d'Aumale"

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany, mother and sister of the late Lieuterant Tiffany, who had arranged to spend September here, and who immediately after the funeral were guests of Perry Belmont at Bythesea, nave gone to Babylon, Long Island, to visit Mr and Mrs. August Belmont.

Corporal Joseph S. Stevens, of the Rough Riders, who was brought here a week ago from Montauk upon the arrival there of the transport on which came from Cuba, has now gone to New-York, accompanied by his father, Frederick W. Stevens.

Harold Hone, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hone, of New-York, is reported as ill at their apartments at the Ocean House.

Lord Herscheil, late Lord Chancellor of England, is expected to arrive here to-day, and will be the guest of W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, at Eastbourne Lodge.

Bythese Stability of Peeria, III. is the guest of Britan and Poul at all the Western markets was about the same as a year ago, 1,264,000 bushels. Seathe same as a year ago, 1,264,000 bushels. Seaboard clearances were 424,000 bushels. It proved a small speculative day, a short session, because it was Saturday, and even this was cut in two by a recess taken while the 1st Illinois Volunteers from Santiago marched by, There was not much over an hour of trading. December opened at 61% cents, sold between 62 and 61 cents and closed at 619614 cents. Every one bore in mind the approaching Government report, and it was taken for granted it would show a slight drop from August. The official figures confirmed this expectation. The August condition for the whole breadth was announced at 86.7, indicating a total wheat yield of 585,000,000 bushels, compared with 607,000,000 bushels indicated in August. The curb prices, after the Government report had been issued, showed no change. The corn belt escaped again the threatening

low temperatures. There was freezing weather as far south as South Dakota; but there were no official announcements of frost in Iowa, Nebraska or any of the other corn States. The bulls, who had been playing the cold-weather scare, again sold out in discouragement. Prices lost % to ¼ cent. December opened at 30¼ sold between 301/2 and 301/3, and closed at 301/3 cents. Receipts were 433 cars, with 600 estimated for Monday. The Government September crop figures indicated a total yield of 1,920, 000,000 bushels. These were considered decidedly bearish, the drop from August being barely three points, and the crop total being still a very large one. Curb prices, however, did not show much change. Oats yielded a trifle because corn did, the

thing to be expected. They lost 1/4 cent. May opened at 22 cents, sold between 22 and 21%, and closed at 21% to 21%. Receipts were 382 cars, with 225 estimated for Monday. The Government report made the September condition 79, against 84.2 in August. The figures indicate a yield of 620,000,000 bushels, compared with 660,000,000 bushels indicated in August. Armour was a large buyer of lard for October, possibly 7,000 tierces. It was said he had

made large sales of cash for export, and that he was, consequently, taking in his hedges. The buying was sufficient to keep provisions steady all day, in spite of the decline in the grain markets. The last prices were at about the same as Friday-lard and pork a shade lower; ribs a shade higher. There were 15,000 hogs, with 30,000 estimated for Monday, and 145,000 for next week. On the curb "puts" on December wheat closed at 601/2; "calls," 611/4/061%. "Puts" on Decem

ber corn were 30; "calls," 30%. SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

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